

OMSK GOVERNMENT PUTS HOPE IN ALLIES

Congress Denounces Bolshevism and Urges Cooperation Against Foe.

SEES RECOGNITION NEAR

Siberian Press Says Favorable Action Will Deal Deadly Blow to Reds.

OMSK, June 3. (Russian Telegraphic Agency: delayed).—The congress of the Constitutional Democratic party adjourned to-night, after adopting a resolution denouncing Bolshevism, and declaring that the regeneration of Russia is possible only through cooperation between Russia and the Allies. The resolution reads:

"The congress affirms the traditional foreign policy of the party. The regeneration of free and united Russia is possible only through close cooperation between Russia and the Allies. The congress believes that now, after the defeat of German militarism, Bolshevism is the enemy of humanity, and peace is impossible until this enemy is destroyed. "The nations must unite in the struggle against the dark forces of anarchy for the principles of right and civilization. The gallant Russian armies, struggling against Bolshevism, perform a service which must be acknowledged and appreciated by the civilized nations throughout the world."

"The closing session of the congress said: "Our struggle is not only for the regeneration of Russia. In struggling against Bolshevism, we defend civilization and democratic principles. There cannot be any return to the old Russia of the future will be built on principles of law, order and democracy. The aim of our gallant army is to reach Moscow, and it is the duty of all the parties and classes of the Russian people to support the Government and the army in their great task."

The Union of Zemstvos of the Government of Tiflis has sent a telegram to Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, congratulating him upon the liberation from Bolshevism.

The Siberian press comments favorably on the possibility of recognition of the All Russian Government by the allies and associated powers.

ALL U. S. FIGHTERS OUT OF ARCHANGEL

Engineers Only American Force Left There.

By the Associated Press. ARCHANGEL, June 9. (Delayed).—The last units of American troops on the fighting front south of Archangel, except engineers, were withdrawn to-day and will sail for home next Sunday. They include the remaining companies of the 22nd Infantry, the 23rd Ambulance Company and a medical detachment.

The tentative sailing date for the last home going contingent, which is the 31st Engineers, is July 1.

Eagle boats No. 1 and No. 3 joined the American naval forces at Archangel to-day. No. 2 remains at Murmansk.

BOLSHEVIKI DIG OWN GRAVE.

U. S. Relief Official Tells of Executions by Germans in Riga.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, June 10.—Capt. Howell Forman, at the Baltic headquarters of the American relief administration, situated at Libau, has written the Paris headquarters a graphic description of the scenes in the Baltic sections from which the Bolsheviks have been expelled. Describing the conditions of the Americans found in Riga, Capt. Forman says:

"Among the sights I saw was the shooting of eighteen Bolsheviks, three at a time, by a German firing squad. It was German efficiency at its best. A ditch was dug by Bolsheviks awaiting trial, and the other wretches, already condemned, came up three at a time as their names were called.

"The condemned men stood with the heels at the edge of the ditch, and with their eyes unblinking faced their executioners—nine hard German soldiers, two of whom fired at each condemned man's head and one at each heart.

"After the last three men had tumbled into the hole that had been dug for them Bolsheviks awaiting trial threw a few shovelfuls of dirt into the grave and then were led back to prison."

GERMAN CREWS RETURN SOON.

United States to Begin Sending Back Sailors About July 1.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Return to Germany of about 2,000 former officers and sailors taken from German vessels when the United States seized enemy shipping at the outbreak of the war will begin about July 1. Those to be released now are being held at Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe.

Forty other enemy aliens, at first interned at Panama and later taken in custody by the United States, will be returned next week to Panama preparatory to being sent back to Germany and Austria.

GIRL SLAIN NEAR TRENTON CEMETERY

Hands Bound, Then She Was Strangled.

TRENTON, N. J., June 10.—The body of a young woman, her hands tied behind her, her head cut in two places, was being taken to the morgue of St. Mary's Cemetery adjoining a farm, on the outskirts of Trenton, N. J., last night. There were marks of violence about the place and the house on the nearest farm about a mile away. The girl had little money, a dollar bill and some change, and wore no jewelry. Her hands were slender and it is thought she was a stenographer or office worker.

Jacob Collins, a laborer, found the body. The hands had been tied with a man's handkerchief and about her neck was a belt with which it is believed she was choked. It was evident that the woman had fought her assailant. The only clue to her identity was the name "Mrs. T. Sage" and the initials "T. J." on a receipt found in her pocketbook.

MOROCCO-BRAZIL FLIGHT ABANDONED

French Aviator Forced to Land Near Rabat.

PARIS, June 10.—Lieut. Roget, the French aviator who on May 24 took the air at Villacoublay in an attempt to fly to Morocco from which country he planned to cross the Atlantic to Brazil, arrived in Paris to-day from Kenitra, about twenty miles from where he was abandoned his machine so badly in landing that the proposed transatlantic flight had to be abandoned.

"According to my map," said Lieut. Roget, "the exact distance we covered was 2,070 kilometers (1,285 miles), at an average speed of 180 kilometers (112 miles) an hour."

Lieut. Roget asserted that his machine was a standard one, not specially made for the flight, except that a greater reservoir to allow the machine to carry more fuel had been installed.

The French press has credited Roget with having beaten the record of Lieutenant-Commander Albert C. Read in flying the American seaplane NC-4 from Newfoundland to the Azores. This statement was later discredited by the constructor of the plane in which Lieut. Roget made his flight, who pointed out that Roget started his flight from a point several kilometers south of Paris and landed before reaching Rabat, at a point he covered by approximately 1,116 miles.

The NC-4 flew 1,380 miles from Trepassey to Horta.

TURKS WANT U. S. MANDATORY.

Boston Doctor Says 300,000 Armenians Are Held Captives.

Dr. George H. Washburn of Boston, who came back yesterday by the White Star liner Adriatic from his post in Asia Minor with the American Commission for Relief in the Near East, said that the Turkish Government had killed off since 1915, half the women and children had been starved and that the Turkish Government had killed off the Caucasus Mountains about 300,000 Armenians that had sought refuge there. The doctor said a guerrilla warfare existed between the Turks and the Greeks in the small villages on the shores of the Black Sea.

Turks, Greeks and Armenians all want the United States as a mandatory power, and regardless of their racial antipathies they all express good will toward America and Americans. The country was rich and could be made wholly self-supporting in a few years if order were restored. Turkey was showing no disposition to return the land and homes taken from the Armenians.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS ELATED.

Learn Other States Also Will Hold Special Sessions.

Suffrage leaders of the city and State were greatly pleased last night when they heard that Gov. Smith had called a special session of the State Legislature to ratify the suffrage amendment. Mrs. John Blair, 138 East Seventy-eighth street, who has been prominent in suffrage activities, said: "It is very gratifying to have New York vote to ratify the amendment. The women of the State are well pleased with the prospect."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, received a telegram last night from Gov. Allen of Kansas stating that a special session of the Legislature of that State has been called for June 16. Gov. Harding of Iowa called a special session of the Legislature for January, 1920, and Gov. Burnett of Minnesota telegraphed that he would call a special session if a sufficient number of other Governors would do the same.

POINDEXTER BILL ATTACKED.

Sliding Scale Rates on Length of Hauls Called Unfair.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Opponents of the bill by Senator Poinexter (Washington) which would require the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel railroads to adopt a general policy of charging less for short hauls than for longer hauls over the same route, opened attack on the measure to-day before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Henry C. Barlow, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce and the National Industrial Traffic League, said the proposal was "inimical to national industrial development and detrimental to the welfare of common carriers."

James C. Lincoln, for the New York Merchants Association and other trade organizations, said the present fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, which the Poinexter bill aims to modify, was "the most progressive clause in the act."

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street NEW YORK

Sound Finance

Before we attempt to finance Europe's needs for credit and goods for the purposes of rehabilitation, we must put our own finances in the best of order.

Our expenses are at this time very heavy and likely to continue so. They must be met by taxation, and while Europe's debt to the United States remains a dead asset instead of a quick asset, it is a liability so far as taxation is concerned. As the Harriman National Bank again points out, and as all sound financiers and good business men recognize, Europe's debt to the United States, which, incidentally, totals about the amount of our trade balance, must be financed.

This debt is now in the form of simple promissory notes without due date, a form of obligation which conservative banks do not care for. They had rather have obligations of fixed maturity, and it is upon sound banking principle that Europe's obligations to us should be so financed. These promissory notes held by the United States Government should be replaced by obligations with a due date, to be renewed when due, in whole or in part if necessary, but at once creating a banking and business-like obligation instead of a friendly I. O. U.

The United States can readily and consistently issue its own obligations backed by this paper, and thus secured—two-name paper—these United States certificates of indebtedness, or whatever you please to call them, would sell like the proverbial hot cake and at a corresponding price for a secured debt.

This is something for the public to think about, for it is only through the weight of public opinion that Congress will act in this matter.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 5 O'CLOCK P. M. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

\$750,000,000 RAIL BILL PASSES HOUSE

No Effort Made to Give Hines the \$1,200,000,000 Appropriation He Asked.

CUT IS UPHELD BY GOOD

Says Sum Can't Be Spent in Ninety Days Without Wasting U. S. Funds.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—By a vote of 305 to 4 the House to-day after a short debate, passed the bill appropriating \$750,000,000 for the Railroad Administration. No formal effort was made to amend the bill so as to give Director-General Hines the \$1,200,000,000 he desired instead of the \$750,000,000 the Appropriations Committee approved and the House endorsed. A few Democrats, however, suggested when the bill was discussed that Mr. Hines receive all he asked.

The plea of the committee, however, that if the future shows the Railroad Administration needs further funds they can easily be given prevented the offering of amendments to increase the amount. The four who voted against the bill were Representatives Thomas (Ky.), Democrat, and Ramseyer (Pa.), Anthony (Kan.) and Woodard (W. Va.), Republicans.

Representative Good (Iowa), chairman of the Appropriations committee, made the principal speech in its support, saying that while Congress had been asked for \$1,200,000,000 it must be remembered that the condition of the United States Treasury. He pointed out that while the daily statement of the Treasury shows a balance of \$1,702,000,000 there is an outstanding liability of \$1,759,178,000, so that if these outstanding credits were paid on that particular day the Government would have a deficit of more than \$56,000,000. He said the last Liberty Loan and the income tax would not produce enough to pay the banks when outstanding certificates of indebtedness came due.

"Now," he said, "when the committee reported out this amount it was in realization that the War Finance Corporation, which has already advanced the Railroad Administration and various railroads about \$200,000,000, would still be in existence with \$700,000,000 assets and would be showing no disposition to return the land and homes taken from the Armenians."

SUFFRAGE LEADERS ELATED.

Learn Other States Also Will Hold Special Sessions.

Suffrage leaders of the city and State were greatly pleased last night when they heard that Gov. Smith had called a special session of the State Legislature to ratify the suffrage amendment. Mrs. John Blair, 138 East Seventy-eighth street, who has been prominent in suffrage activities, said: "It is very gratifying to have New York vote to ratify the amendment. The women of the State are well pleased with the prospect."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, received a telegram last night from Gov. Allen of Kansas stating that a special session of the Legislature of that State has been called for June 16. Gov. Harding of Iowa called a special session of the Legislature for January, 1920, and Gov. Burnett of Minnesota telegraphed that he would call a special session if a sufficient number of other Governors would do the same.

POINDEXTER BILL ATTACKED.

Sliding Scale Rates on Length of Hauls Called Unfair.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Opponents of the bill by Senator Poinexter (Washington) which would require the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel railroads to adopt a general policy of charging less for short hauls than for longer hauls over the same route, opened attack on the measure to-day before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Henry C. Barlow, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce and the National Industrial Traffic League, said the proposal was "inimical to national industrial development and detrimental to the welfare of common carriers."

James C. Lincoln, for the New York Merchants Association and other trade organizations, said the present fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, which the Poinexter bill aims to modify, was "the most progressive clause in the act."

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street NEW YORK

Sound Finance

Before we attempt to finance Europe's needs for credit and goods for the purposes of rehabilitation, we must put our own finances in the best of order.

Our expenses are at this time very heavy and likely to continue so. They must be met by taxation, and while Europe's debt to the United States remains a dead asset instead of a quick asset, it is a liability so far as taxation is concerned. As the Harriman National Bank again points out, and as all sound financiers and good business men recognize, Europe's debt to the United States, which, incidentally, totals about the amount of our trade balance, must be financed.

This debt is now in the form of simple promissory notes without due date, a form of obligation which conservative banks do not care for. They had rather have obligations of fixed maturity, and it is upon sound banking principle that Europe's obligations to us should be so financed. These promissory notes held by the United States Government should be replaced by obligations with a due date, to be renewed when due, in whole or in part if necessary, but at once creating a banking and business-like obligation instead of a friendly I. O. U.

The United States can readily and consistently issue its own obligations backed by this paper, and thus secured—two-name paper—these United States certificates of indebtedness, or whatever you please to call them, would sell like the proverbial hot cake and at a corresponding price for a secured debt.

This is something for the public to think about, for it is only through the weight of public opinion that Congress will act in this matter.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 5 O'CLOCK P. M. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

OBJECT TO DELAYS IN COURTS MARTIAL

Soldiers Say It Hurts Them, Bar Association Committee Hears.

COL. WEST GIVES ADVICE

Changes in Ansell Bill to Be Suggested, but Not a New Measure.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The first non-commissioned officer to appear before the committee on military law and courts martial of the American Bar Association testified to-day and at the invitation of S. S. Gregory, chairman of the body, promised to have others of his rank before the committee either to-morrow or Thursday. He was Corporal Frederick O. Mason of Battery E, 149th Field Artillery, the unit of the Rainbow Division known as "Rellie's Bucks."

Corporal Mason said the men complained of delays between accusation and trial, but when he cited an example it developed that the man had been arrested before the battery moved into an active sector and furthermore had awaited the arrival of the military law officer to serve as his counsel. Mason said also the men thought that the association in officers' messes of the men who acted as judges and prosecutors argued that there was collusion between them. He could not answer the observation of Martin Conboy of New York, a committee member, that the counsel for the defense also associated with brother officers while trials were in progress.

Mason followed Col. Eugene H. West, chief of the legislative section of the Judge Advocate-General's Department, who concluded two days of lengthy technical discussion of proposed statutory changes in military law. Col. West said the committee is a series of changes which he thought would cure the ills that had caused the present inquiry, emphasizing that these changes were proposed to affect the army regulation and not the statutes.

Col. West Advises Three Changes.

"I would have three principal changes made," said Col. West. "First, there should be a more complete preliminary investigation by competent officers, thus reducing the number of trials by special and general courts. Second, only thoroughly competent officers should be detailed to courts-martial, thus insuring better courts. Third, better counsel should be assured both the accused and the Government. With these things accomplished there would be no need of remedial legislation."

Chairman Gregory asked whether there should not be a provision excluding women from the death penalty. "We have heard much of the case of 'Poor Edith Cavell,'" Col. West said. "Yet I have become rather firmly convinced that she was subject to her fate by the usual laws of war. Certainly the French have executed women spies."

Col. West agreed with the chairman that it would be a provision excluding the Anglo-Saxon attitude on the Cavell case to exempt women from the death penalty, but he added:

"I believe that a woman spy deserves the same fate as a man spy. Otherwise we would open the gates wide to the most resourceful class of spies that is known."

Col. West brought out that the Ansell measure adds a new death penalty to the laws of war—that of being intoxicated while in a zone of combat. The present system, he said, leaves punishment for drunkenness on duty anywhere to the discretion of the court-martial.

Ansell Bill Is Argued.

Col. John Hinkle of Baltimore set the witness into a discussion of the propriety of making soldiers subject to all the criminal statutes of the Federal Government or the District of Columbia as proposed in the Ansell act.

Col. West thought that army law should set a definite age, and suggested 18. He and the committee agreed that it would be unjust to apply all District of Columbia laws to the army.

The committee let it be known that only two more days will be devoted to taking testimony. An equal time, it is planned, will be given to preparing a report, and it was indicated that no

Red Cross Major Killed.

PARIS, June 10.—A despatch from Palestine reports that Major Edward Kent Armstrong, a Chicago physician who was engaged in American Red Cross relief work in the Holy Land, has been killed in an automobile accident there. No details of the occurrence have been received.

attempt would be made to draw up a bill to substitute for the Ansell measure. It is probable, however, that a number of changes will be suggested for that bill and also for the army regulations relating to army accusations, trials and punishments.

GERMAN SHOTS AND KILLS U. S. SOLDIER

Wounds Wife, Who Tries to Prevent Tragedy.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

CORRANZA, June 10.—An American soldier, Private Patrick Sheridan, whose mother lives in Ireland, was killed by a German police sergeant at Rhenbretstein on Sunday. The German was one of a party of thirty-five men and women who had been drinking, and gassed in front of the fortress and jostled the American soldier.

The American struck him on the jaw. The police sergeant, named Dillman, then pulled out an automatic pistol and started firing. One bullet slightly wounded Private Charles F. Starr, a student at a motor school.

Frau Dillman threw her arms around her husband in an attempt to prevent him from firing. She also has been wounded. The arm and then wounded Private Sheridan, who died a few minutes later.

MERCER BACKS POPE IN WAR.

Says No More Could Have Been Done in Belgium Than to Protest.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

BUTSEL, June 10.—Cardinal Mercier has issued a pastoral letter in which he indicates that he will mark a new era in the history of Belgium during the German occupation.

He asks what more could the Pope have done by way of protest against the German proceedings than he did.

DRAWINGS TO AID WAR LOAN.

England Will Adopt New Plan for Next Drive.

LONDON, June 10.—Inspired forecasts of the Government's "Victory Loan," a prospectus of which will be published Friday, indicate that it will mark a new era in the history of British loans. It involves the introduction of the principle of annual drawings for redemption, whereby the holders of drawn bonds receive a bonus amounting, according to rumor, to 15 per cent.

ASKS PRISON FOR SWISS REDS.

Prosecutor Sees Alliance of Militarism and Anarchists.

ZURICH, June 10.—At the trial of the pro-German agents and anarchists to-day the Public Prosecutor demanded that prison sentences ranging from nine months to five years be imposed upon the culprits.

He laid emphasis in his address to the court on the notion of Swiss neutrality by the German terrorist service, and said he regarded as strange the alliance of German militarism with the anarchists and revolutionists.

CALLE TO FIGHT BANDITS.

Mexican General Plans Cleaning Up District of Sonora.

NOGALLES, Ariz., June 10.—Gen. P. Elias Calle, formerly military governor of Sonora, Mexico, and two months ago appointed secretary of commerce and industry in the Carranza cabinet, has returned from Mexico City and will take the field in Sonora with 1,500 picket troops in an effort to crush the Yaquis and other bandit bands which have been killing and plundering promiscuously for the past two weeks. This announcement was made in Nogales, Sonora, to-day.

Gen. Calle is at Hermosillo to-day in conference with his military chief, Gen. Francisco Cruz.

Remains of NC-2 Arrives.

The naval tender Melville, which acted as a repair and supply ship at the sea plane base at Ponta Delgada, the Azores, arrived yesterday with the remains of seaplane NC-2, wrecked in an effort to make the flight from Newfoundland. Boatwain L. R. Moore of Pensacola, Fla., machinist and engineer of the plane, was the only one of the crew to return by the Melville. The wreck will be taken to the naval air station at Rockaway Beach and will be dismantled and the parts utilized for other machines.

TELLS HOW ZAPATA WAS LURED TO DIE

U. S. Man, Here From Campeche, Says Carranzista Colonel Headed Assassins.

The story of how the bandit Zapata was trapped and killed by Carranza's troops was brought here yesterday, along with other interesting items of news from distracted Mexico, by W. M. Davis, a hemp planter of Campeche, who is staying at the Hotel Pennsylvania while arranging for the sale of one of the few cargoes of hemp that have come out of Mexico in many months.

Mr. Davis used to live in Virginia, but he acquired 50,000 acres just outside Campeche some years ago and eventually became the sole independent grower of hemp on a large scale. He said yesterday that the Sinal Trust of Mexico, the Comision Reguladora, has a stock of from 700,000 to 1,000,000 bales of sisal on hand and is holding it for a price of 15 1/2 cents a pound. Sisal used to sell for about 6 cents, but the trust comprehended the present demand and is holding out for its price.

"I suppose they figure they've got to get more money," said Mr. Davis, "because the cost of living in Mexico has gone whooping. The advance has been 400 per cent. in Campeche and Yucatan. Labor costs have advanced proportionately. We used to pay an able man a peso a day. Now we have to pay five, \$2.50 in United States money."

EGGS 25 CENTS APIECE IN MEXICO.

"The price of food here isn't a circumstance to which I will allude. When everything was shut down last year we had to pay \$20 gold for 100 pounds of flour. Sugar jumped to 55 cents a pound. Flour is now selling at 10 cents a pound and sugar has got down to 20 cents. Eggs are selling at 25 cents a piece and butter is \$2.50 gold a pound."

"Possibly one of the reasons that food is so dear is that very little money is in circulation. This is due to the trouble between the electric growers and American manufacturers. The latter are expecting the prices will fall and the growers simply won't sell until they get their price. And they will get it."

"Aside from the financial stringency, Campeche and Yucatan are flourishing. There is almost no trouble with bandits or rebels. The Carranza Government has affairs well in hand. In Yucatan the peso is worth 53 cents on the dollar, where it used to be worth only about 5 cents."

Mr. Davis exhibited a few samples of paper money, bills which bore the picture of Francisco I. Madero, assassinated in Huerta's overthrow. Mexican generally regretted Madero's death, he said, because they see now that if Madero had lived and continued in power conditions would have been more stable. Mr. Davis felt convinced, he said, that the Carranza Government is developing strength, except in very unsettled parts of the country, where the dirty life and he told the story of the luring and killing of Emiliano Zapata, Mexico's most famous guerrillero chief, except for Villahermosa.

"Carranza has been offering a big reward for Zapata for a long time," said the planter, "but there was little chance of capturing Zapata, because the country was favorable to him. Months ago a certain Carranza Colonel let Zapata know that he wanted to desert Carranza and wanted to offer his entire force of troops to Zapata."

Zapata loses Caution and Life.

"The Colonel kept sending word about this until finally Zapata bit the conference was arranged in a certain town in Puebla, a saloon being the meeting place. The Colonel and his staff met Zapata and Zapata's staff and they promptly had a drink or two as a sign of friendship. Then the Colonel gave a prearranged signal to his officers, who drew and fired before the noted bandit and his aids could get to their revolvers."

"The Zapatistas were shot down to a man. The Colonel was promoted to be a General and the Carranza Government blandly announced to the world that Zapata was no more. They refrained from describing the circumstances of the taking off."

"Since that time we've had little banditry, except for a raid on the plant of the American Chile Company, at the edge of Campeche, about three weeks ago."

"Mexico is really quiet—quieter than it has been for years."

MEXICO SEEKING TO JOIN LEAGUE

Carranza's Son-in-Law Active at Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of President Carranza, who is now in Washington, came to the United States to enlist the aid of the American Government in obtaining admission for Mexico to the League of Nations, according to advices to-day from Mexico City.

Accompanied by Ambassador Bonillas, Gen. Aguilar called on Acting Secretary Polk to-day at the State Department and later had a long conference with Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico.

From Washington, Gen. Aguilar will go to Paris to see President Poincare in an effort to influence France in Mexico's behalf and later he will visit London, hoping fully to restore diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico. Great Britain has not had a minister in Mexico City for many months and does not wish to send one until Mexico shows a disposition to pay the interest on its foreign debt, restore confiscated property and protect the lives, rights and properties of British subjects.

According to the advices from Mexico City, President Carranza sees growing resentment among the Mexican people, who blame him for the exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations.

Generals Obregon and Pablo Gonzalez, announced candidates for the presidency in the elections, have declared they will endeavor to obtain admission of Mexico to the league.

Gen. Aguilar is reported to be Carranza's choice for the presidency. It was said that if the General could be instrumental in having Mexico admitted to the league his candidacy would be strengthened.

JUAREZ CUT OFF AS CIVILIANS FLEE

Troops Observed Outside, but Whether Federal or Insurgent Not Known.